### FUTURE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING

What is Going on in the Labora tories of Edison, Tesla and Moore.

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN ILLUMINATION

The Great Inventors Hard at Work on New Devices-Improvement in Incandescent Lamps-The Problem of Cheap Light.

We are soon to have electric lights so cheap that any one can afford to have them. At least, this is the promise of three noted electricians who have been working on the problem for some time past. The fact that Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla are two of the three referred to gives strong assurance that we may look for a revolution in our system of illumination in the near future.

I had occasion to pay a number of visits to the laboratory of Mr. Edison near Liewellyn Park, N. J., within the past month, says a correspondent of the Chickmati Gazette, in order to find out how he was progressing in his experiments with the wanderful Roentgen rays, which seem to respect neither substance nor shadow, but go through everything. It was on one of these trips that I learned from Mr. Edison's own lips how he had practically succeeded in improving his incondescent lamp so that he could run twenty of them for each horse power used. This is a distinct gain of 33% per cent, as at present only fifteen lamps can be run per horse

'I started out with ten incandescent lamps per horse power," said the wizard, "and after a while succeeded in bringing these up to such a state of perfection as to string fifteen of them on a line for each horse power employed. Now I have practically succeeded to improving my incandescent lamp so that I can put twenty lamps where I could use only fifteen before.

"Then you are not experimenting with etheric or phosporement lighting," I said. "No," replied Mr. Edison. "I believe that the incandescent lamp can be improved so that it will give as good light at as small a cost as anything in the market. Besides, I don't take any stock in these graveyard lights that some electricians are experimenting with. The incandescent lamp sends out as soft and mellow a light as could be expected; it is quite adequate for all practical pur-Would you care to say just how you have

improved your new lamp?"
"Not just yet. I have still some finishing touches to make on it. You see, when Prof. Roentgen made his wonderful discovery of the X rays, I dropped verything in order to repeat the experiments here. These rays open up wonderful possibilities in the electrical world, and may make it necessary for us to completely reconstruct the undulatory theory of light. Just think where we are now Photographing through wood and metal, talking by telephone a thousand miles away, telegraphing under the ocean despite of storm and tempest—why, one of these days

we shall perhaps see by electricity."
Of course, it is idle to look for the im proved incandescent lamp until Mr. Edison gets tired of his investigation of the Roonigen rays. The truth is, when the great electricism begins to experiment in any one line, he sticks to his work as close as a hen does to her nest when she is hatching out a lot of eggs. He has eyes and ears only for the subject in hand, and nothing can take him away from his work. He even draams over his theories-that is, when he takes time to sleep, for sometimes he will continue right along in his laboratory for three days at a stretch without shutting an eye.

"You will keep your carbon filament in the improved incandescent lamp, and not dispense with it as Tesla proposes to do?" "Oh, yes," he replied. "No need of

changing that now. I had quite a time finding it; I searched all over creation. They are using cellulose now, but it isn't much cheaper than the Japanese bamboo splints that I first used."
"Then you think your latest improvements will cheapen electric lighting?"

I don't see how it can help it," replied Mr. Edisan, "If I can run twenty lamps where I now use only fifteen, don't you see

that there will be considerable saving?"
"Have you taken out your patents yet?" "No-nor shall I. I don't believe in getting things patented any more. It don't protect you. The only safe way is to keep the secret

yourself as far as possible."
And the great electrician hersupen began to experiment with a telephone, in the hope of transmitting the Roenigen rays by wire to any distance, just as in the case of sound waves. As he did so, he added:

'Faraday could only turn the most delicate needle at Frst with his electrical current yet today on electrical engine is hauling a train of forty cars. You must not despis

Nikola Tesla is almost as prominent a figure in the electrical world as the "Wizard-of Menio Park." He is the man who allowed 259,099 volts to pass through his body, who discovered the art of transmitting electricity without a wire, and has promised to make sunshine as soon as he can safely care for the 8,000,000 volts necessary for that purpose. His laboratory on South Fifth avenue was burned down a year ago, and he lost a great many valuable instruments for expermental purposes, some of which can never be replaced. This is why the world has not heard so much of Mr. Tesla during the past year. Those of his friends who have been ermitted to witness his late experiments a the new laboratory on East Houston street way that he has made some remarkable di coveries, which will soon be announced. I had a pleasant chat with Mr. Tesla the other day, and learned from him that he has about perfected his new phosphorescent light, which vill come as near artificial daylight as any thing yet attempted. There will be no fila-ment in the glass bulb; nevertheless, it will glow with all the brilliancy of an arc light. The current employed will be of low voltage. but it will be changed into one of high po-tential by induction colls. In this way three improvements will be effected over the present incandescent lamps-brighter illumina-tion, no deadly wires and cheaper cost.

TESLA'S EXPERIMENTS. Mr. Tesla is not ready to give to the public the details of his wonderful invention, but those who have seen the new light say that will work a revolution in methods of il lumination. Some remarkable photographs have already been obtained from R. It is stated that the cost will be scarcely one-half

of the rates that at present prevail. Mr. Tosla had a somewhat amusing experi-ence not long ago in this connection. In the course of his experiments he accidentally discered that rapid vibration has physiological effects on the human body. That a sick man, for example, may be so shaken up as to be cured of his allments. Mr. Tesia thereupon made an "escillator"—a sort of platform which produces very rapid mechanical vibrations, and tried it upon some of his friends The "escillator" worked like a charm, and some one put a squib in the papers about it, which went the rounds of the country. Very soon Mr. Tesla was deluged with letters by people who wanted to be "shaken up." It seemed as if half the human family had tor-

Mr. Tesla's experience leathis respect was duplicated by Mr. Edison. As soon as it became generally known that the wizard had been able to photograph through boards and the human body, letters poured into Liewel-lyn Park from all over the country, stating that the writers had needles, builds or for-eign substances in them. "I had no idea," said Mr. Edison, "that the country had so many patriots with bullets in their bodies. It seems from my until as if every other per-THE SECRET OF THE PIREFLY

The third electrician who is grappling with the problem of chean illumination is Mr. D. McFarlan Moore, who claims to have solved the secret of the firefly. Following close upon the heels of Roentgen's rays, the discovery promises to work a revolution in electric lumination, and foreshadows an era of one

"etheric lighting" for want of a better name, and employs only the most simple apparatus to manufacture it. Indeed, like Roenigen's rays, the wonder is that some electrician has not before this time hit upon Mr. Moore's discovery. It is certainly as simple as I is remarkable in the effects produced. No only is it the pearest approach to the pro-duction of light without heat that the world has yet seen, but the whole illumination is obtained from an ordinary current of low

There are no bairpin Glaments in Mr. Moore's system, as with the incandescent lamp, and the illuminating agent is distributed through pipes and tubes, just as we now distribute water and gas.

Mr. Moure's invention involves a new prin ciple in molecular vibration. He separates the several divisions of energy, and employs only the illuminating elements. He hope to get as much light with a one-volt curren Tesla now does with a million volts. In nort, the new light promises to turn things opsy-turvey. We are certainly on the eve revolution in electric lighting, if Tesla, son and Moore are to be believed. Mr. Moore's new light, owing to the ab-sence of heat, requires little power to gener-ate it, and can be produced from a battery the size of that which rings the front door bell. In other words, an ordinary glass jar,

containing pieces of zinc and carbon im-mersed in acid, will furnish a current suffielent to produce a good illumination, Mr. Moore's apparatus is not much bigger than an ordinary sized teacup, and the little machine that breaks the circuit and corre-

sponds to the electric bell, is not bigger than I had occasion to visit Mr. Moore's laboraory the other day. Some of the experiments witnessed were beautiful, and the light was certainly as good as one could wish. One experiment struck me particularly. After we entered the dark room the inventor handed me a long glass tube, about as big as a broomstick, and then ordered the lights out. In a few seconds streams of light began other. The amazing thing about it is

that there is no contact with anything.

Of course I asked Mr. Moore to explain. "It is only a manifestation of electrical induction," he replied, smiling. "The current from the diminutive vibrator is connected with a small piece of tin on the ceiling, and the electric waves pass through the intervening air space to your

If what Mr. Moore says is true the possipilities of this one feature of the new light are simply enormous. If, instead of a piece of tin, metallic paint were put on the walls or ceiling and made a part of the circuit, the same effect would be produced. The tube becomes a veritable stick of daylight. No wires or connections are needed. All that is necessary is a glass tube in which the light can manifest itself. No matches, no oil, no gas, no buttons to press-all you need is a glass much like a walking stick. This nev light promises to be a bonanza to a club When he comes home from a "night he has only to point his walking stick in the air in any direction, as Franklin did with his lightning rod, and the electric fire will come down and illuminate the place. It doesn't matter which way the stick is pointed, he will be sure to get light sufficient to find his way upstairs.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

#### SPECIAL SATURDAY SALE.

1514 Farnam Street. 50 English semi-porcelain dinner sets, 102

pleces, \$4.98. These sets are made up in two decorations of uniform chapes, and formerly sold at \$12.00 to \$15.00 each. We offer them now at this ridiculously low price simply to close them out. Special prices on cut glass Satur-day. Watch our advertisements and don't walt, "tomorrow" is often too late. GATCH & LAUMAN'S

Bankrupt Stock. Open 7:30 a, m. to 10:30 p. m. \$50.00 buys a \$100.00 bleycle at A. L. Deane & Co.'s, 1116 Farnam street.

SIX P. M. ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED, SOLID VESTIBULED, Omaha,

Chicago, Limited, via the " Milwaukee." F. A. Nash, general agent; George Haynes,

Farnam street. 1302 FARNAM ST. is the UNION PACIFIC City Ticket Office.

#### HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION.

April 21st, 1896. To points on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad in Nebraska, including upper partion of the fertile Elk orn river valley. Ask agents for particulars, or send to the

undersigned for maps and printed matter.

J. R. BUCHANAN,
G. P. A., F. E. & M. V. R. R., Omaha, Neb. Half Fare to Cleveland and Return. On occasion of the general conference of

the M. E. church May 1, to 31, inclusive the Nickel Plate road will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, on sale April 29, 39 and May 1. For further information oddress J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

An Hour Apart. The flying Northwestern Line trains to "No. 2," "The Overland." Omaha 4:45 p.

m., Chicago, 7:45 a. m.

"OHAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL"-Omaha, 5:45 p. m., Chicago, 8:45 a. m. Modern art had to step a while after these City ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

#### EXCURSIONS SOUTH.

No Charge for Full Information, Apply to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 both Clark st., Chicago, for details concerng Homecceksrs' Excursion to the south, He will extend valuable aid in arranging for a and give you the benefit of low rates over Pensylvania Short Lines.

FELLOW PASSENGERS IN A CAR. Interruption to the Conversation of a

Blond Woman and Elderly Man. An elderly man, smoothly shaven and with a bright dash of red in his neckecarf, boarded a Sixth avenue surface car yesterday afternoon, says the Naw York Sun, and sat down boside a young woman of generous proportions crowned with coaxed blend hair, who was discussing a ten-dollar bill with the con-

"It's the smallest bill I have," she said, and I am too tired to walk."
"Well I can't change it," said the con-"I don't carry" that amount of

"What am I going to do?" asked the blond voman, looking at the elderly man out of the corner of her eye. He caught the glance and giving his scarf

advantage, lifted his hat to the young woman, Permit me, madam.

The conductor took the five cents offered him, and the other passengers watched the

"Thank you so much," said the young coman. "It is so awkard not to have hange-er-don't you think so?" This was plainly a conversational opening, and the elderly man beamingly took advan-tage of it. To the amusement of the other passengers, the blond young woman and the ian who had paid her fare kept up a lively interchange of opinious on various subjects for half a dozen blocks, and then the ear stopped for a woman who wanted to board it, and the elderly man's face lost its animation. He

had caught a glimpse of the new passenger. She was a middle-aged woman of quiet dress. "Why, how do you do, Mr. Blank," she said on seeing the elderly man, and then she said down opposite him, and in a voice that the other passengers heard easily, asked: "And how is Mrs. Blank? Well, I hope.

And your new grandson? Nice baby, I hear."
Every one in the car was smiling except the illumination, and foreshadows an era of one speaker, the elderly man, and the blond woman. The elderly man avoided further Mr. Moore is comparatively unknown to fame. For several years past he has been quietly at work in his Newark laboratory—woman looked scorn at his middle-aged woman friend who sat across from har.

Pennsylvania Farmers Who Leaped from Poverty to Affluence.

FABULOUS PRICES FOR OIL LANDS

Most of the Favored Ones Died as Poor as They Were Before the Discovery-Enrly Days in the OH Region.

"An interesting book could be written," said an old-time oil man to the Pittsburg Dispatch, "about the farmers who grew fabulously rich in a few years from the product of their farms lying on Oil creek, if anybody would take the trouble to collect the information about what became of them. It is a curious fact that in the sixtles most of the money in the oil business was made by men who began with nothing, and the farmers came in for a very large share of it. I myself could tell many stories of men, owning nothing but land, out of which they made a very poor living, who in a very few years after Colonel Drake drilled the first oil well in the United States were worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Most of them afterward died poor, and their farms are now owned by persons not of their kith and

The only exception I recall to the rule of the farms having passed entirely out of the possession of the families who owned them at the time the oil excitement began s that of the farm of James MacCray, a little distance back from Oil creek, who made his living and that of his family from it adding a little to his income from the farm by getting out occasional rafts of lumber and floating them down the creek to the Alletheny river. Mr. MacCray lived in a log house, and the other buildings on his place were far from the finest. He and his family probably saw very little ready money, but within five years from the time his farm was leased to oil producers he was worth at least \$500,000, and was living in a very fine-mansion in Franklin. He and his wife have both been dead a number of years, and left considerable wealth to their sons, one of whom, I believe, still owns the old place. "MacCray's farm was one of the first leased, and soon after the McElhaney farm near it was leased by a man named Funk, who made an immense fortune out of it. Funk probably had \$10,000 when he began, and he was soon worth at least \$1,000,000 He died a few years after he had amassed this immense fortune, leaving it to his family. The owners of the farm also became very rich, as in those days the royalty paid to the owner of the land was often onehalf in addition to a bonus of \$1,000 an

acre. "One of the most celebrated farms in the Oll Creek region was that of George Washington McClintock. Like others living in that egion, Mr. McClintock had a good farm with a few poor buildings on it, and was glad to make a little extra money floating rafts of logs to the river. His farm was leased by Brewer and Watson. He culy got one-fourth royalty, I believe, but in a few years he was worth at least half a million. He moved to Meadville, where, I think, some of his family are still living.

"At least 1,000 persons made larger or smaller fortunes out of the oil produced from this farm. The Central Petroleum company was formed of persons interested in it, and is still in existence, though it does not now control this property. Although in a few years following Drake's discovery, and pre-ceding the day of oil exchanges, the price of oil fluctuated from 50 cents to \$14 a barrel. till nearly everybody who started in a small way made money, and the full history of this farm would furnish some very noticeable instances of it. One somewhat amusing one f an acre in which Mr. McClintock traded his interest, probably on the chance of the wells on it being dusters, for an old horse The owner of the horse was a man amer Killen, and the animal was not worth more than \$50, but a few months after the transaction a well came in on Killen's acre which enabled him to sell out for \$5,000. I never heard what Killen did with his money, but the next day the man who purchased sold

for \$10,000, and four or five days later the second purchaser got \$15,000 for his holding. "Another instance, somewhat of this character, though the scene of it was another farm, which came under my observation, was furnished by a young minister. He borrowed \$2,000 to purchass a one-sixteenth inerest in the royalty on a well which was being drilled and which amounted to one-thirty-second of the product of the well itself, It came in a 400-barrel well, and sixty days later the clergyman sold out for \$18,000 and took a trip to Europe. I think the trip was for his health, and if not, the object must have been equally praiseworthy, for he came back and continued to preach the gospel till the day of his death, and while he reaching he spent the money he had made

ut of the oil in doing good. "John Stevenson was another Oil Creek farmer, no richer than the others I have nentioned when the leasing of territory Oil Creek began, but who became richer than nost of the others. I think he must have moved to Ohio a few years after the first well was put down on his place. I never learned how he employed his wealth.

"The William Storry farm was one out of which perhaps as many fortunes were made as any other. There were 400 acres of it ind the Columbia Oll company, mainly of Pittsburg parties, was formed to operate it. The owner, like the owners of other farms which a few years before the oil period would not much more than sustain he people living on them, of course became immensely rich. The Buchapans were another family whom the oil excitement found living in a log cabin and in a few years made worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. James Farr is another of those whose names recur to me because of the attention their addenly acquired riches attracted to them because their wealth proved anything

een allowed to lead the laborious and simple lot to which they were born, "The fate, so to speak, of the farms of that region bears a striking resemblance to that of their former owners. The owners were rich, and in most instances became poor again before they died. The farms were of farm, could have been bought, I have under-stood, previous to being leased, for \$4,000. It was sold a few years ago for \$3,000. In twenty-five years that elapsed between the two periods, from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 worth of oil was obtained from it, and many persons were made wealthy, a few to be per-manently prosperous and others only to lose their wealth. Equally as much oll was oban oil producer was about twenty-five years. n operation on it, but they are hardly worth

Former big speculators do not like to speak of their experiences on the exchanges, for the reason that most of them are now poor. The number of men is not by any means small who have wen or lost from \$100,000 to \$200,-000 in a single day, and finally quit the business because they were "dead broke."
The most noticeable exceptions to this are
Captain J. J. Vandergrift of this city and
George B. Foreman of Buffslo, N. Y. Both
are estimated to be several times millionaires. Another exception often mentioned is Daniel Gostile, now of Oil City, who is said to have made or lost sums above the hundred-thousand-dollar line in a single day on the exchange at least fifty times. He quit specurating when at the top of one of his waves of success, became a banker, and has

prospered ever since. It is said that Captain Vandergrift, though he was long a terror to the speculators on the exchange, did not make his money in specula-tion. He was among the early producers, and was later interested in a number of pipe lines and oil country railroads. At the time of the famous Pit Hole excitement he is understood to have lost considerable money, and to have recovered in later developments. On Pit Hole which, curiously enough, is within a stone's throw of Edison's old place—and success seems at last to have crowned his efforts. He calls the new kind of illumination who use Poszoni's Complexion Powder.

Captain Vandergrift did not lose heavily there as some others, but he had other reverses, and at one time, it is said, contemplated \*esuming the occupation of captain of a river steamboat, which he had previously pursued.

previously pursued.

At this juncture, it is related, and he is said to tell the story with a great deal of pride himself, his wife proved the savior of his fortunes and set him, or rather kept him. In the way of bacoming the millionaire he now is. He made a trip to Pittsburg, and ascertaining that he could get the command of a packet which he once held, went to his home in Oil City and told his wife to prepare to move to Pittsburg. She objected, saying to move to Pittsburg. She objected, saying that it was in the oil country he had los money and there was the place to make ! ain. He took her advice and stayed until was in shape to come back to Pittsburg again.

and rank as a king among oil men.

Among the etories which oil men appear to take special delight in telling are some show ng how people with immense sums of mone carted into the business and speedily lost a they had. The disastrous effort of the Peni Bank syndicate to corner the market, the rule of the members and the failure of the bank. a noticeable case in point. Another not a generally spoken of was the building of a re finery in the '60s by a firm of New Yorker headed by a German named Brontz. They ha plenty of money and built the Humboldt refinery at Plummerville, some miles above O City. In those days it often cost \$2 or \$3 barrel to get oil transported a few miles, cams had to be brought into the country rom a distance, as most of the farmers we o poor to own teams other than a yoke of xen. The money of the New Yorkers was ing business. "Most of the money," said the former magnate who told the story, for at least the second time, "was made by people who started with nothing."

They Recommend Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy.

In a letter to the manufacturers Messrs. Davis & Buzard of West Monterey, Pa., say: "Chamberlain's Cough Remody has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuade them to try a bottle of it and they now recommend it with the rest of For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by druggists.

Samuel Burns announces three days me of the annual tollet set sale, \$1.88, \$2.88, \$3.88 formerly \$3.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

A. L. Deane & Co., 1116 Farnam street, sell the Union—the strongest wheel made. You'll say so if you take time to examine Cash or easy payments. Notice to Bands.

The undersigned will receive bids from Bands in Nebraska to May 10, 1896, to furnish music at the Nebraska State Fair, August 31 to September 5, inclusive. August 31 to September 5, inclusive. ELI A. BARNES,

"The Overland Limited" Is the fastest train out of Omaha, and carries the finest equipment of any line in the west. Tickets via the UNION PACIFIC can be secured at 1302 Farnam street.

The Burlington's New Time Card Shortens the time to

Deadwood 1½ hours, Helena 6½ hours, Butte 6½ hours, Spekane 7 hours, Taccma 8 hours. Seattle 8 hours, Portland 9 hours. To every single point in Montana and Washington the Burlington is from 10 to 20 hours faster than any other line out of Omaha.

Tickets and berths at 1502 Farnam st. For the General Conference Of the M. E. church at Cleveland, O., May 1 to 31, inclusive, the Nickel Plate road vill sell tickets at one fare for round trip

excellent through trains leaving Chicago at 8:05 st. m., 1:30 and 9:20 p. m. Further particulars cheerfully given on application to J. Y. Calahan, 111 Adams street, Chicago,

OVERFED AND UNDERWORKED.

Observations on the Tendency to Fatness Manifested by Policemen. It has often been a source of wonder, says Harper's Weekly, why the policemen in the cities of America are so fat. In the older monarch-ridden countries of the world obesity is to be found on the bench of the lower magistracy. Among savages the monarchs ne are fat. Without making a scientific mystery of it, the cause of adiposity among these somewhat related classes is the same in all three-they are overfed and under-

worked A police surgeon has recently given voice to some opinions on the case of a fat police-man, a very fat policeman indeed, and thence with Machiavellian art has proceeded to formulate an essay on the fatness of policemen in general. The policeman weighed 380 pounds when the surgeon first began to observe him, but in the course of a four months' illness he dwindled to 240 points, and still the surgeon believed him to be too fat. We are prepared to believe it. In the ourse of his general remarks he makes one startling statement, namely, "The life of a policeman is at best a very inactive one." It is surprising that this should be the fact. True, observation of our individual policemen is mostly associated with seeing them leaning against lamp posts, chatting easily with ac quaintances or with each other, or else stand ing before some building which they are set guard. The peculiarly imperceptible way in which they manage to get from point to point does not quite convey the idea of moion, yet when the complacent citizen thinks of the "force" as "guardians of the peace," the idea of suppleness, alertness, swiftness, arises, embodied before his mind's eye in an deal body of police. This ideal is plainly what Darwinians would call a "survival." The modern policeman in these United States

has put an envelope of fat about it.

Proceeding with his general remarks, the surgeon says: "Any one can notice that as oon as a man is appointed on the force begins to increase in weight and belt measurement, his muscles become flabby, and as a result of all this he moves more slowly than was his wont," Precisely, theremight mention a dozen or two more, but fore, at the period when we imagine him n many cases it would be unkind to do even smartened out of the loose conditions of civilian life, straightened by discipline, and urged by the traditions of his new calling to but a blessing to them, and they would have urged by the traditions of his new calling to lived longer and died happier if they had a foxlike activity, he is, it seems, accumulating fat and settling down into a lumbering object in uniform, with an ever-expanding belt and an ever-increasing aversion to locomotion. That a low morale may follow in the same ratio should not be incredible poor before the oil development made them | When Shakespeare makes Falstaff apologize rich, and in most instances became poor for his general want of moral tone, does not Sir John say: "Thou seest I have more flesh than another man, and therefore more other man, and therefore more This plea, so far as we are aware, frailty?" was not interposed even by the police them-selves to meet the charges of corrupt dealing formerly urged against them in various quarters, but it is clearly worth consider-

And why should not the converse of the proposition be taken to heart. Would it not be well to guard against frailty, while giving a desirable spring to constabulary heels, by forbidding fatness on the force tained from the Storry farm, and about two "There is, no doubt, some connection between years ago it was sold for \$5,000. Its life as mental and physical states. Without straining the point to find an intimate link between rotundity and rascality, it is a very clear proposition that the will to eatch a light-footed thief is modified by the inability to run a mile, say. Exercise, such as might be had in the station-houses, combined with an order to run round their beats, say, twice a day, would be some corrective; but ultimately, as in every case of obesity without exception, fat can only be controlled by a proper dietary.

Ohesity has only one meaning-overfeeding.

Tell that to any fat man-policeman of other—and he will be indignant. Mention it to a lady who has passed beyond the state good-naturedly indicated by that troublesome word embonpoot, and you may prepare to deal with hysterics; but it is most true. Fat to the superfluity of the heat supply of the body. The policeman who has been a workman finds himself better pald than ever be fore and with much less to do. He eats bet-ter and richer food; he lingers longer over it. As he has no muscular exercise to take up the increased heat supply, nature condemn; him to carry it around. He grows fat. The reasoning applies to bankers, brokers, mercharts and manufacturers, to the lay and the clerical, to the "stout" lady at the opera as to the "fat lady" in the museums. It is to be hoped that the information about the police, which we have called startling, and a truly so, shall not fail of notice among hose who have control in police circles, as it should not be lost on the fat or those who are fattening in any walk of life. Do not

Take a "Peek."

If you are looking for a Spring Suit take a peek in our east window and you will see thirty separate examples of the kind of buying which we have been making so much talk about of late. Never before have thirty suits been placed in a window, which have caused so much omment or given so much pleasure to people who find themselves in the prevailing fashion of wearing McKinley badges in their buttonholes as an indication that they are in need of a little change. The highest priced suit in the window is marked \$15.00 and the lowest priced is marked \$4.25, and there are some marked \$5.00, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00 and \$7.50 that are a revelation to people who thought "The Nebraska" struck bottom on prices last year. There is one suit marked \$6.00 in that window that some people are foolish enough to pay \$10.00 for in other stores, and there is a suit marked \$7.50 that a great many dealers would be glad to buy at wholesale for less than a ten dollar bill. There is also a suit marked \$8.00-but the best way to do is to look in the window, and you will find the door not many steps away

and INSIDE the door is where the suits are for sale. Those \$3.00 Worsted Suits we spoke about the other day are still on sale and they are still worth fifteen dollars of any man's cash.

" Nebraska Clothing Co

THE NESTOR OF STATESMEN.

Vermont's Veteran Senator an Ameri-Bismarck has just celebrated his eightyfirst birthday. Gladstone is five months Nestor of statesmen, says the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, still

holds his place as chairman or one of the most important committees of the senate, and will, on the 14th of this month, give a dinner to emphasize the fact that at 86 he is still in active life. In 1848 Justin S. Morrill had made his for-

tune, according to the modest Vermont estimate, in the mercantile business, and proposed to retire to a farm and spend his remaining years in ease and comfort. For seven years he carried out this idea. He was 44 years old when his neighbors came to him and said that if he ever wanted to go to congress then was the opportunity. Up to that time Mr. Morrill had held no political office. By the uncomfortably close margin of 100 votes plurality he entered upon what is today the longest individual congressional career in the history of this congress. He was a representative twelve years, and has been a senator twenty-nine years. After he had been in congress six years he proposed to his district to choose somebody else. He said he was tired and wanted to get back to the farm. The district declined and Mr. Morrill yielded. Six years later he entered he senate. Once a president tried to tempt alm with a tender of the mission to Greece When President-elect Hayes was making up his cabinet he sent for Senator Morrill and ffered him his choice of any place, except he secretary of state and the treasury, which

had been filled. "There is no office to which I could be appointed that I would accept in preference o a seat in the United States senate," said Mr. Morrill, not long ago. "I consider that the highest honor that could be bestowed upon me, and the highest function that I ould perform."

The senator is not garrulous in speaking of his wonderful career. He has written no book. There is no extended biography of him in existence. It takes only six lines in the Congressional Directory to give all that he cares to tell about himself. A question about the secret of his hold on the people of his district and state prompted this reply

"It is very gratifying, very pleasing, to look back and feel that I have never asked my state for a re-election. When the time has come for the renaming of a representative or a senator, I have left the people free to choose, and it is a fact that never have I written a line to tak a voter or a legislator for his suffrage. It is a fact also that I have never spent money to bring about my election. I can say that with exact truth.

Until four years ago Nathaniel Macon's was the longest in congressional nnals. Macon was elected a representative from North Carolina in 1791, and served continually in house or senate until 1828. Thomas H. Benton achieved thirty years in the United States senate and one term in the house. Until 1892 Macon's service of fifty cents at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, thirty-seven years was the longest. Sen-Morrill has now served four years longer than Macon did. On the 3d of March, The general conference of the M. E. church 1897, he will have rounded out five full at Cleveland, May 1 to 31, inclusive, why not erms in the senate, and will have equaled Benton's "thirty years."

Not Too Smooth. The tracks of the UNION PACIFIC are smooth and the cars furnished plete that you can imagine yourself in your own luxurious apartments at home. Inspect the Buffet Library and Smoking Cars as they pass through Omaha every Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam street.

Too Much Competition.

Chicago Post: "Competition is killing business," he said gloomly, as he sat down on a curb stone at the corner of the alley; "it's jest everlastingly knocking the tar out of enterprise. I tell you it's mighty dis-couragin' tryin' to git along these days." "I shouldn't think competition would af-

fect you very much," said the stranger who had stopped to light his pipe. "That's where you're wrong," replied the man on the curb. "It is mighty easy to knock down prices in my business if people I have a sort of a feelin' now that I wen't git anythin' like as much fer my year as I did at the last providential elec-

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, ruises, sores, uicers, salt rhoum, fever sores tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn

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Highest Honors-World's Fair,

·DB. BAKING

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Som Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MOUNTAINEERING.

Medical Cautions Concerning This Form of Recreation. Can we regard mountaineering as in the

main and for the mass of tourists a safe past 86. Both have retired. The American and healthful amusement? This is a question which cannot be answered without donsiderable reserves and qualifications, says the London Lancet. Mountaineering-by which we mean ascents of 10,000 or 12,000 feet and upward-involves much strain and severe fatigue. The strain is first upon the muscular system; but it affects even me importantly the circulatory, respiratory an nervous mechanisms. In some persons the heart seems to feel the tax most, in others the nervous system is chiefly affected. Palpitation and "mountain sickness"—the latter in all probability a neurosis—are the two chief difficulties that beset the average moun

It is clear from these considerations that mountaineering is not for everybody. There must be, first of all, a sound general physique considerable endurance and the capacity for prolonged and continuous effort. But not at all so generally understood that sound heart muscle—a well developed an well exercised myocardium—is indepensable for any considerable mountaineering feats Hence any suspicion of structural heart disease is an absolute contra-indication for any exploits. Further, the heart must be no only structurally sound, but well exercised and in good condition. Hence sedentary Hence sedentary livers, who for eleven months in the yea have no regular active exercise, should no employ their holiday month in mountaineer ing. Yachting or fishing will be much safe for such, and perhaps not less healthful.

Many Alpine accidents have been the result of neglect of this very obvious rule For similar reasons mountaineering shoul be eschewed by persons in middle life wh have not acquired the requisite training in youth, and even those who in the heyday of their early prime delighted in the sport and enjoyed many a "crowded hour of glorious life" on some Alpine summit would do well to remember Horace's maxim regarding the aging steed, and bid a timely adieu to exploits no longer suited to their years. tain stability of the nervous system is indispensable for mountainearing, but it is difficuit to say anything precise on this head Neurotic individuals not only climb badly as rule, but they do not benefit by the air above a certain moderate level. A certain coolness of nerve is a necessary qualification for the many ascents which involve actus langer-danger usually avoidable and seldom by those deficient in steadiness and self

Cure for Henducke. As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the ver best. It effects a permanent cure and th ost dreaded habitual sick headaches vield its influence. We urge all who are afflicted procure a bottle and give this remedy Electric Elitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only

If You Intend to Attend us- the Nickel Plate road. One fare for the round trip for that occasion has been au-thorized and tickets will be on sale April 29, 30 and May 1. For routes, rates, time tables, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ili.

Comfort; Economy and Speed Combine to make the weekly excursions via the UNION PACIFIC the most popular of any now running. They are personally con ducted and offer every convenience to the traveling public. Get your tickets at 1302 Farnam street. A. C. Lunn, City Pass. & Ticket Agent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Teeth Extracted Painlessly Without Gas. DR. BAILEY. LEADING DENTIST, 16th and Farnam Sts. 3rd Floor Paxton Block



Tel. 1085. Lady attendant,

Set Teeth, on rubber plate ...... 8 5.09 Best Teeth, on rubber plate \$7.50 Best Teeth, on cluminum plate \$15.00 Best Teeth, on gold plate \$35,00



Teeth Without Plates-

and gold crowns. Gas given in painless extracting when called Reliable dental work it regardle

# COME SATURDAY

Hayden Bros.

For Capes, Cothing, Furnishings, Notions, Dress Goods or Towels, Special Provision Prices. We sell the Butterick Patterns.

## Special Cape Sale Saturday

The most extraordinary value in new, stylish garments.
Plain slik capes, trimmed with satin rib-bon and lined with novelty, full sweep, and worth fully \$6.00, on sale at \$2.98, Elegant capes in velvet, prettily lined with ilk, made to sell at \$8.00, on special sale A very handsome satin cape, stylishly

trimmed with fine satin ribbons, full sweep, silk lined, a \$9.00 garment, on special sale at \$4.48.

Clothing Dept.

Again the weight of prices will tell. To-morrow's offerings the thrifty appreciate. Prices to awaken the keenest interest. This is an opportunity to make your dollars o double duty.

Gentlemen's strictly all wool spring suits, a all the latest fabrics and styles.

Men's \$6.50 suits, in 2 shades, go at \$3.75.

Men's \$8.50 fine worsted suits go at \$4.75. Men's \$10.00 fancy cassimere suits go at Men's \$12.50 stylish cheviot suits go at Men's \$15.00 fine spring suits go at \$10.00.

The qualities are displayed in our Six-teenth street windows. In our boys' and children's department: Boys' al wool knee pants suits, worth \$3.00, go at \$1.50. Finer grades at \$1.75, \$2.25 up to \$6.50. Don't buy any clothing tomorrow unti-cou have seen our stock and get our prices. 100 dozen Sandows, all wool, double seat and double knee, \$1.00; knee pants tomorrow

**Great Towel Sale** Saturday evening from 8 to 9:30 o'clock we

Dress Goods Specials

50 different patterns in 32-inch challies for Saturday at 1214c. 100 pieces all wool challier, very best quality, imported, for Saturday 25c yard. 100 pieces 34-inch novelties and fancles in wool checks, the age number, Saturday 19c. EXTRA, 7:30 TO 8:30 SATURDAY EVEN-

ING. Last Saturday being inclement, our sale had to be postponed. For one hour, 7:30 to 8:30 Saturday evening, we will sell an entire dress patiern for \$1.00. Extra help will be added and plenty of

Big Canned Goods Sale

Saturday we will sell 3-pound cans Call 3-pound can good apricots, 10c. Pure honey in glass jars, 7%c. 3-pound can good peaches, 10c. 3-pound can California peaches, extra

Valencia raisins per pound, 5c. Japan tea, 19c, 22c, 26c and 33%c. Try our Java mixture coffee, culy 25c.

Drugs! Drugs! PERFUME AT SC PER OUNCE. Hood's Earsaparilla, 65c. Vino Kolafra, 80c. Scott's Emulsion, 69c. Carter's Little Liver Pills, 14c. Hot water bottle 45c. Dr. Miles' medicines at 70c. Moth balls at per lb., Sc.

All the leading oders in perfumes at Se Saturday Bargains,

21%c for slik windsor ties, 21%c. From 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. we will sell **Grand Lace Sale** 

Saturday. First lot; Elegant Torchon laces only ic a yard, worth from 5c to 10c. Second lot: Elegant Torchon laces, 2c a yard, worth up to 15c a yard. NEW ENGLISH TORCHON, FINE ORIEN-

TALS.
Third lot: Beautiful cream and black silk chantillys and excellent wash lace, your choice Saturday, 5c a yard.

Fourth lot: All kinds of wash laces, chantilly laces, etc., etc., worth 25c a yard; on Saturday, 10c a yard.

SATURDAY NIGHT SALE.

7:30 to 9:30 we will sell the new silver aluminum thimble, a genuine 10c article, at our notion counter for le each.
GRAND THREAD SALE SATURDAY. White and black cotton threads, all num-

Black linen thread, 2c a spool. 200 yards machine threads, warranted per-cct, 2c a spool. 100 yards spool silk, only 234c a spool. Crochet thread, 10c size for 4c, A BIG BARGAIN. 4 packages needles,

14 darning needles, 5 hat and veil plus 25c worth for 5c on Saturday. BOOKS CHEAP SATURDAY.
We have a complete line of A No. one books

by popular authors; books that seil regularly at 25c and 35c each. Your choice Saturday,

Specials in Men's Furnishings.

100 dozen men's unlaundered Shirts, made from good quality of muslin, linen 290

pair only ..... 250 Hat and Cap Dept.

We will give you the best bargains in men's, boys', misses' and children's hats and 25c for boys' yacht caps in all colors 25c for boys' fancy turbans in all styles. Men's crush hats, in black and brown, 40c, Men's fur derbys, in black and brown, 50c. Men's fur fedoras in black and brown 95c. Men's fur soft hats, in black and brown, 950 All the latest styles of men's fur derbys

ind fedoras one-half hatters' prices.